



## **STATE PREVENTION SYSTEM**

### **Structure and Organization**

The Alcohol and Drug Abuse Services (ADAS) Commission, one of six commissions under the Department of Social and Rehabilitation Services (SRS), is the agency that oversees alcohol, tobacco, and other drug (ATOD) efforts in Kansas. The SRS and ADAS have a lengthy history of providing leadership for substance abuse prevention and treatment. The State alcohol program was established in 1972 (K.S.A. 65-4001), and the State drug program in 1973 (K.S.A. 75-5375). These programs functioned separately until the commissions were brought under the SRS in 1975. In 1980, a Governor's task force implemented Executive Order #17, which established the State Alcohol Program as a full-service commission under the Kansas SRS. Because there were few services for Kansans, the change was meant to provide leadership for a regional program of community-based prevention, intervention, and treatment services.

The four divisions of ADAS – administrative, licensure/management information, grants management, and program information integration – provide a team initiative toward prevention. ADAS provides administrative leadership by promoting effective public policy and developing and evaluating programmatic and human resources. These responsibilities are concentrated in five areas:

- Planning, developing, and evaluating a regional system of community-based prevention, intervention, and treatment services in the 12 SRS management areas.
- Operating a management information system that collects, analyzes, and evaluates data and other information for program and policy planning, evaluation, and public education purposes.
- Ensuring quality through licensing 275 public and private treatment programs and certifying more than 1,200 Kansas substance abuse counselors.
- Providing training and technical assistance services to increase the skills, knowledge, and capacity of professionals to more effectively respond to the diverse needs of Kansas families and communities.
- Developing collaborative, coordinated, and cooperative relationships at the local, State, and Federal levels to enhance effectiveness.

The Public Service Executive, the director of policy coordination, coordinates ATOD prevention and is a key member of the Commission's management team. In addition to the Public Service Executive, the management group consists of the State Commissioner, the Deputy Commissioner, the Director of the Management Information Outcome System, the Director of Quality Assurance, and the Fiscal Director.

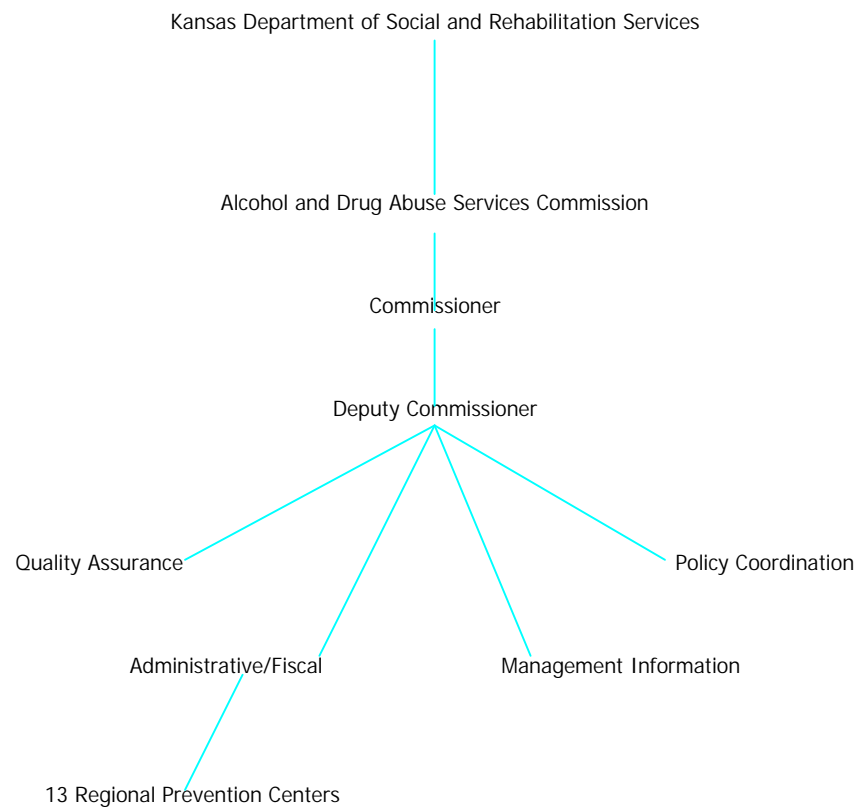
ADAS transfers ATOD knowledge to communities through 12 regional prevention centers (RPCs), each of which serves a number of counties. Some of the RPCs are free-standing, non-profit organizations, while others are affiliated with alcohol and other drug (AOD) treatment providers, educational centers, or community colleges. RPCs serve as the primary service delivery system for prevention, and function as RADAR network centers. In 1987 ADAS began to shift the focus of prevention services toward community mobilization and community development models.

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## STATE PREVENTION INVENTORY - KANSAS PROFILE

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### Organizational Chart



## STATE PREVENTION INVENTORY - KANSAS PROFILE

### FUNDING AND RESOURCES

Year (FFY)	State Funding	SAPT Funding	20% Set-aside
1993	\$585,000	\$7,839,769	\$1,567,953
1994	751,538	9,485,528	2,587,134
1995	861,925	9,722,322	2,027,610

#### Allocation of Funds

CSAP Strategy	FFY 1993	FFY 1994	FFY 1995
Information Dissemination	*	\$431,189	\$337,935
Education	*	431,189	337,935
Alternatives	*	431,189	337,935
Problem Identification and Referral	*	431,189	337,935
Environmental	*	431,189	337,935
Community-based Process	*	431,189	337,935
Other	*	0	0

Resource Spending	FFY 1993	FFY 1994	FFY 1995
Planning, Coordination, and Needs Assessment	**	\$0	***
Quality Assurance	**	0	***
Training (post-employment)	**	0	***
Education (pre-employment)	**	0	***
Program Development	**	0	***
Research and Evaluation	**	0	***
Information Systems	**	0	***

\*In FFY 1993, Kansas allocated a total of \$2,160,000 for all six CSAP primary prevention categories, but did not report this allocation by individual strategy area.

\*\*In FFY 1993, Kansas spent \$130,000 on Resource Development activities; this expenditure was not reported categorically.

\*\*\* In FFY 1995, Kansas spent \$435,454 on Resource Development activities; this expenditure was not reported categorically.

#### Substate entities receiving set-aside funds for prevention service delivery

- 13 regional prevention centers

#### Average amount of grant/contract:

- FFY 1993 - \$100,920
- FFY 1994 - \$123,404
- FFY 1995 - \$135,032

#### Per-capita 20% set-aside spending (population):

- FFY 1993 - \$0.62
- FFY 1994 - \$0.80
- FFY 1995 - \$0.79

#### Staff/Volunteers designated and supported by set-aside funding and level:

- FFY 1993 -
  - State: N/A\*
  - Regional: N/A
  - Local: N/A
- FFY 1994 -
  - State: N/A
  - Regional: N/A
  - Local: N/A
- FFY 1995 -
  - State: N/A
  - Regional: N/A
  - Local: N/A

\*The State did not report this information.

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## PROGRAMS AND SERVICES

### Definition of Prevention:

The ADAS mission is to provide leadership in reducing alcohol and other drug abuse in Kansas. The State defined prevention as "creating conditions for healthy youth, families, and communities, and developing personal skills to reduce and increase protection for ATOD and other adolescent problem behaviors." Prevention in Kansas emphasizes zero tolerance of illicit drug use by all persons and the use of alcohol, tobacco, and other drugs by youth.

### Does the State have prevention plan?

Yes. The State prevention plan is supported by non-SAPT Federal funds, as well as private grants and contracts.

#### Total Number served:\*

- FFY 1993 – 1,200,000
- FFY 1994 – 1,200,000
- FFY 1995 – 1,200,000

### Target populations for prevention services:

- Youth
- Impactors of youth

\*The State estimates that approximately 100,000 Kansans have been served by prevention services on a monthly basis.

### Programs funded:

Type	Number of Programs/Number Served			Programs
	FFY 1993	FFY 1994	FFY 1995	
Information dissemination	1/800,000*	1/800,000*	1/800,000*	Kansas RADAR Network
Education	N/A**	N/A	N/A	Kansas Family Partnership (includes Preparing For the Drug-Free Years, Effective Black Parenting, Los Ninos Bien Educados); BASELINE
Community-based	N/A	N/A	N/A	Regional Prevention Centers

\*Number of State residents served through the Kansas RADAR Network.

\*\*Data not available from State. Kansas has prioritized supporting local communities in an effort to reduce ATOD risk indicators and increase protective factors, as opposed to monitoring/reporting data related to numbers of programs or numbers of individuals served.

## **DATA COLLECTION ACTIVITIES**

### **Results currently available on prevention programs funded by the 20% set-aside (including needs assessment and data collection):**

Kansas' management information outcome system has been built primarily with Federal knowledge funds.

- Six State Consortium Needs Assessment – Kansas coordinated the consortium contract which included a youth risk survey for students in grades 6, 8, 10, and 12, social indicators, and a household survey. With the exception of limited SAPT funds in FFY 1997, Kansas has continued the youth survey and the social indicators with State Incentive Cooperative Agreement funds.
- Community Monitoring Outcome System – The Regional Prevention Centers document changes in policies, programs, and practices as a result of community coalitions and partnerships. In addition to the community change profiles, the Centers identify resources generated, and media coverage. This information is linked to the plans that target risk and protective factors and the State outcomes. It was developed by the University of Kansas Work Group on Health Promotion and Community Development with State/Regional Partnership funds from the Center for Substance Abuse Prevention (CSAP). It will be strengthened through SAPT and State Incentive Cooperative Funds in 1998.
- Four State Study – Kansas is coordinating the project (participants include Kansas, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and the University of Washington) to target eight communities, link needs assessments, program strategies, and identify outcomes at the community level.
- Diffusion Study – Kansas is participating in the study (funded by four Federal agencies) and will target four communities to study the diffusion of risk-focused prevention and the relationship to outcomes.
- Synar Study – Kansas is coordinating the Synar Study in cooperation with the Kansas Department of Revenue, the Kansas Department of Health and Environment, the Tobacco-Free Kansas Coalition and the Kansas Smokeless Kids Initiative (a Robert Wood Johnson-funded program). The results are released at a press conference during the Tobacco-Free Coalition Annual Meeting and then presented to the Kansas State Legislature.
- State Incentive Cooperative Agreement – Kansas is collecting information consistent with the requirements of the SICA Evaluation Framework and the Kansas Community Monitoring Outcome System.

Kansas program data have identified five specific ATOD risk indicators for youth:

- Favorable parental attitudes toward ATOD abuse and other adolescent problem behaviors.
- Community laws and norms favorable to ATOD among youth.
- Perceived availability of ATOD and hand guns.
- Friends who use drugs and/or engage in the problem behaviors.
- Favorable attitudes toward the problem behaviors.

Utilizing these risk factors as a basis, Kansas has established three outcomes, which are reported to the State Legislature annually:

- Reduce ATOD use among youth.
- Increase the age of first ATOD use among youth.
- Increase attitudes that are opposed to ATOD use by youth, especially in the areas of acceptability and availability.

## **SUPPORT SERVICES**

### **Training and Technical Assistance:**

Kansas funds a training and technical assistance contractor to support program providers with training and technical assistance services, primarily for treatment. Services have included risk-focused prevention trainings, a prevention planning and evaluation strategy, managed care, and community planning.

The Kansas Family Partnership funds "Training of Trainers" and "Training of Facilitators" for parents, as well as "Training of Facilitators" for Kansas BASELINE. The parent training, for example, has trained inmates in the Women's Kansas Correctional Facility, as facilitators and who, in turn, have trained more than 500 inmates. The Department of Corrections and the Kansas Parole Board has noted that there is a connection between the training and the lack of recidivism and the positive "readiness" of the women to return to their children and communities. Recently, the Department of Corrections has awarded a contract to expand the training to all correctional staff and inmates. Trainers will be the Regional Prevention Centers.

Past training and technical assistance has been provided through CSAP, and private funds from the Ewing Marion Kauffman Foundation. Currently, the new Juvenile Justice Authority is funding \$400,000 in risk-focused prevention training across the State.

The State Incentive Cooperative Agreement provides opportunities for community capacity-building that includes a 15 week Distance Learning Program on "Building Healthy Communities" through the University of Kansas and cost-shared with the Southwest Center for the Application of Prevention Technology in 1999; a Community Leadership Corps; a course of risk-focused prevention; quarterly Prevention Leadership Forums; quarterly Learning Communities; and the development of the Kansas Communities That Care Partnership Network.

### **Certification Activities:**

The Regional Prevention Center Director's Association is developing a peer certification program, with assistance from the University of Kansas Medical Center's CSAP grant. The testing is to be conducted via the International Certification Reciprocity Consortium (ICRC).